

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

PEACE AND WAR.

FIVE DAYS' LATER NEWS.

THE BATTLE OF SUDOWA.

Disastrous and Final Defeat of the Austrians.

Fourteen Thousand Prisoners Captured and Benedek's Army Completely Routed.

Three Austrian Archdukes Wounded and Many Generals and Officers Killed.

Vienna Uncovered to the Prussians.

NAPOLEON PROPOSES PEACE.

Venetia Ceded to France, and the War Regarded as Ended.

Garibaldi, Wounded, Falls Back.

THE BATTLES IN BOHEMIA.

Storming of Gitschin by the Prussians.

The Fighting at Turnau, Munchengratz, Nachod, Skalitz, and Custoza.

Reports from the Imperial and Crown Princes, Marshal Benedek, and the Newspaper Correspondents.

Invasion of Italy by the Austrians.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ROUT OF THE AUSTRIANS AT GITSCHIN.

Marshal Benedek's Retreat.

Authentic intelligence from Bohemia states that Field-Marshal Benedek has found himself compelled, in consequence of the dissolution of Gitschin the junction of the armies under the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles is looked upon as completely effected. Notwithstanding the recent severe and sanguinary fighting, the Prussian army is in excellent spirits.

An Austrian Brigade Surprised and Defeated.

A despatch from Gitschin, of July 3, says:—On the evening of the 30th ultimo a Prussian brigade, composed of the 1st Regiment of the Guards and of a regiment of Fusilier Guards, surprised an Austrian brigade and captured a flag and two hundred and fifty prisoners.

The Prussian Reports.

A Berlin despatch of July 2 says:—The following official announcement has been made here:—In consequence of the successful storming of Gitschin the junction of the armies under the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles is looked upon as completely effected. Notwithstanding the recent severe and sanguinary fighting, the Prussian army is in excellent spirits.

HEADQUARTERS DESPATCH.

The following official telegram was received in Berlin from the Prussian headquarters:—Today the King of Prussia arrived at Gitschin, where he was received by Prince Frederick Charles.

THE EFFECT IN PRAGUE AND VIENNA.

The inhabitants of Prague and Vienna are in great commotion, and on all sides it is asked how the Emperor could allow Count Clam-Gallas to retain command of the 1st Corps d'Armee, he having, during the war in Lombardy in 1860, given multifarious proofs of incapacity. You may, perhaps, recollect that I, about two months ago, publicly stated that General von Wunck was to have General Count Clam-Gallas placed under his command.

THE FEDERAL ARMY.

AN ITALIAN CONTINGENT FOR AUSTRIA. A despatch from Frankfurt-on-the-Main, July 2, says:—An Italian regiment, forming part of the troops despatched by Austria to strengthen her contingent with the 8th Federal Army Corps, has arrived here.

FEDERAL GERMAN RAIDING ON PRUSSIAN TERRITORY.

A despatch from Weizlar, July 2, says:—About four thousand men of the army corps of Prince Alexander of Hesse Darmstadt entered this town to-day. They levied a contribution from the inhabitants and left this afternoon, taking the direction of Gieseler.

MEMORANDUM, JULY 2.—THE REPORT OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE 4th BAVARIAN INFANTRY DIVISION, UNDER GENERAL HARTMANN, IN THIS TOWN IS UNFOUNDED.

WEIMAR, JULY 2.—THE REPRESENTATIVE OF WEIMAR AT THE FEDERAL DIET HAS BEEN RECALLED, THE GRAND DUCAL GOVERNMENT DECLARING THAT IT CAN NO LONGER REGARD THE DIET AS THE LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI FALLS BACK.—THE GENERAL WOUNDED. A despatch from Liverpool of the 6th of July says:—Garibaldi, on the 3d of July, attacked the Austrians at Monte Suello.

THE AUSTRIANS CROSSING THE MINCIO AND INVADING ITALIAN SOIL.

Florence despatches of July 3 say:—The Austrians continue to make incursions from the Venetian frontier into Italian territory on the right bank of the Mincio. Several bridges on the Adige have also been burnt.

LA FRANCE, OF PARIS, OF JULY 3, SAYS:—WE BELIEVE WE ARE ABLE TO STATE THAT THE AUSTRIANS CROSSED THE MINCIO IN CONSIDERABLE FORCE TO-DAY.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE AUSTRIAN FORCES.

Another despatch from Gitschin, July 2 (afternoon) says:—The Austrian army has retired to a strong position between Josephstadt and Koniggratz, on the other side of the Elbe, and, according to the statement of some captured officers, the soldiers are discouraged, and the army partly in a state of dissolution.

THE PRUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

Berlin telegrams of July 3 report:—The King of Prussia left at 5 o'clock this morning for the outposts of the army under the Crown Prince. The principal headquarters are here awaiting further orders.

THE BOHEMIAN DELIRIUM TO THE PRUSSIAN.

A despatch from Paris of July 3 says:—The *Moniteur du Soir* says:—Letters received here speak of the animosity of the Bohemian population against the Prussians, and relate several instances in which this feeling was displayed at Munchengratz, Turnau, and Nachod.

THE AUSTRIAN REPORTS.

A Trautenuau despatch of July 3 reports:—The Austrian army, which has been compelled by the Prussians to retreat, has been ordered to concentrate itself between the fortresses of Josephstadt and Koniggratz, appears to intend remaining on the defensive in that position.

THE NEWS IN VIENNA.

The *Wiener Abendpost* (evening edition of the official *Wiener Zeitung* of Vienna) of July 2 says:—Authentic intelligence received here from the headquarters of the Army of the North states that Field-Marshal Benedek has found it necessary, from strategical reasons, to take up a position between Koniggratz and Josephstadt.

No further attack has been made on this position, nor has there been any fresh fighting, a proof that the Prussian losses in the late battles must also have been considerable, and that their troops are much exhausted. This has been principally caused by the Austrian artillery.

The first Austrian army corps and the Saxon army have joined the chief Austrian army, and are ready for action. The best possible spirit and the most undaunted courage prevail in the army. Important events are expected within the next few days.

MARSHAL BENEDEK REPORTS HIS LOSS AND CHANGE OF POSITION.

General von Benedek thus announces the defeat of the left wing of his army and the consequent removal of his headquarters from Koniggratz to Koniggratz, a small fortress about twenty-two miles south of Josephstadt:—On June 30, at 2 P. M.—The residue of the Saxon and First Austrian corps d'armee obliges me to retreat to Koniggratz.

At the foot of Benedek's laconic despatch is the following semi-official article:—From the *Feld-Zeitung*, an official bulletin, it is learned, in consequence of the repulse of the Saxons and 1st Austrian corps d'armee, was retreating in the direction of Koniggratz, we, being for the moment without any nearer information on the subject, must suppose that the left wing of the Austrian army, under the command of the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, and there found the enemy in a strong position, from which it was unable to dislodge him.

We must further conclude that the *Feld-Zeitung*, being unwilling to subject his army to further severe losses, has fallen back in the direction of Koniggratz, with the intention of attacking the enemy as soon as he may think it to quit the position which he now occupies. The courage and energy of our troops, and the well-known energy of their commander, render it probable that the enemy will soon be deprived of any advantages which he may have obtained.

AUSTRIAN LEFT WING AND THE SAXONS BEATEN.

*Vienna (July 1) Correspondence of the London Times.*—Though it was yesterday evening known that the *Feld-Zeitung* had failed in his attempt to cut off the communication between the Prussian armies under the command of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, the public was not prepared to hear that the Saxon troops and the left wing of the Austrian army had been defeated and forced to retreat in the direction of Prague.

The news was communicated to the inhabitants of this city by means of an extraordinary supplement to the *Wiener Zeitung*, which was published and posted at an early hour this morning.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL GAINS.

An Austrian despatch from Peschiera of July 1 says:—The Austrian cavalry have made a reconnaissance from Goltio to the Chiese. They drove back the Italian outposts and took several prisoners. The Austrian gunboats under Captain Manfroni have cannonaded the encampment of volunteers on the shores of Lake Garda. The Austrians dispersed after sustaining considerable losses.

The Italian Despatches.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, TORRE MALARBEI, July 1.—The Italian and Austrian cavalry continue to make reconnaissances. No truce engagements have taken place since yesterday's encounter, in which the Foggia Lancers made forty Austrian prisoners.

THE ITALIANS' CONFIDENT.

A Florence despatch of July 1 (night) says:—Headquarters of the Italian army are at Torre Malarbei. The troops are in excellent health and spirits.

THE DIVISIONS WHICH SUFFERED MOST DURING THE BATTLE OF CUSTOZZA ARE IN NO WAY DISPIRITED, AND EXPRESS THEIR EAGERNESS TO BE AGAIN PLACED AT THE FRONT IN THE NEXT BATTLE WITH THE AUSTRIANS.

REPULSE OF AUSTRIAN HUSSARS.

A despatch from Florence of July 3 says:—To-day the Italian d'Arma regiment of hussars had an engagement with three hundred Austrian hussars at Medole. The hussars were dispersed, with the loss of five men and twenty horses. One Austrian officer was taken prisoner and another killed.

DENIAL OF AUSTRIAN DESPATCHES.

A despatch from Florence of July 3 says:—An official report from the headquarters of the Italian army denies the accuracy of the third bulletin issued by the Austrian commander, in which the latter announced that the garrison of Mantua made a sortie on the 23d of June, and repulsed the Italian troops. The engagement with the garrison of Mantua is declared to have been only a few volleys fired by the outposts on each side.

THE BATTLE OF SKALITZ.

MARSHAL BENEDEK'S DESPATCHES AND ADVICE. The subjected despatches were forwarded by Marshal Benedek to the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria during the action at Skalitz:—Eight in the morning—The action is commencing; pray God! Noon—The battalions are wavering; pray to God! Four in the afternoon—The Prussians are beaten; return thanks to God!

The Battle of Custoza.

REPORT OF THE ARCHDUKE ALBERT OF AUSTRIA. The Archduke Albert has addressed to the Emperor, Valleggio, a report of the battle of Custoza, of which the following are the principal passages:—The cavalry brigade of Colonel Pulz had orders to retire slowly by Villafraanca to Verona, and to avoid any serious engagement; but, at the same time, to remain continually in contact with the enemy.

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